

The Romans nourished and revered geese, and through and by them expected political blessings and domestic happiness. The whig portion of this nation, with a revealed religion, a revealed Deity, and a Divine Mediator, adore and worship coons, possums, snapping turtles, and skunks, and through and by them expect political prosperity and domestic happiness, now and hereafter; and Grecian like, they hold their drunken carousals in congregated thousands, in which they display their gourds of hard cider and their baskets of parched corn and corn dodgers, and ornament themselves with buckeye leaves. Sir, I think we have made no such advancements as we sometimes boast of. I can fancy you, sir, that I can see wisdom in some of the ancient customs and usages, even in pagan countries and pagan times, which we have almost lost sight of. Some of the ancients were in the habit of consulting their augurs and soothsayers as to the probable result of great national undertakings, as well as to the result of private enterprise. The augurs and soothsayers determined their judgment and their predictions by an inspection of the entrails of animals; and in certain qualities which they perceived by such inspection, they disclosed and foretold the fate of battles and the prosperity or ruin of kingdoms and downfall of nations; and even the motives and secret springs and principles of the human heart, were read in those anatomical inspections. That piece of ancient wisdom led me to a research after whig principles in the absence of any and all declaration of principle, for I perceive that the whig party are determined to conduct the coming political contest in the same manner and by the same means by which it was conducted in 1840.—There is to be "no declaration of principles for the public eye." A political friend of mine sent me a drawing of a dissected coon, with a polite and respectful note, asking me to make some public use of it to the end that whig principles might be generally understood. I have carefully examined the internal viscera of this beast of whig pagan adoration.

[Here Mr. D. held up a beautiful painting of a coon, with the entire internal viscera exposed, and each organ and part colored to life.]

I find (said Mr. D.) this animal to contain within the cavity of its abdomen, all the leading principles of the federal party. The measures which have ever distinguished them as a party, and the names they have assumed at different times for political effect. The characters, initials and hieroglyphics, demonstrating modern whig principles, measures, and names, are Greek; from which it would appear that this same old coon lived in the days of the Grecian republics, three thousand years ago. I have deciphered and translated the Greek characters, and have supplied their place with the English translation; and, when thus translated, the following result appears, viz: In the heart of this coon—which may not only be regarded to some extent the seat of life, but also the seat of good and evil passions,—I say in the heart of this coon are found the secret principles of the whig party expressed in the word "tory," plainly and distinctly written. On the right lobe of the lungs is written "national bank," and on the left, "old federalism" all within the cavity of the thorax. Below the diaphragm, and within the cavity of the abdomen, we find the balance of the whig principles, measures, and names, distinctly marked, beginning with the pancreas, and descending through the whole line of the abdominal contents. To save the time of anatomical demonstration, I will merely name, at present, the whig principles and names as I find them disclosed in the bowels of this beast; and, for the benefit of all my readers, I will procure a cut, to accompany my speech in pamphlet form, which will give them an ocular demonstration of whig principles, which it has so long been the effort of the party to conceal from the "public eye." But to progress: on one organ is marked "Harford convention;" on another, "protective tariff;" on another, "assumption of the State debts;" on another, "distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;" on another, "the rich and well born should govern;" on another, "let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." So much for whig principles. Now for the different names which the party have assumed for the purpose of political effect and political deception.—Here they are to be found in the bowels of this same old coon:—federal party, anti-war party, bank party, Adams party, Clay party, national republican party, anti-masonic party, log-cabin party, hard cider party, Tippecanoe party, corn dodger party, abolition party, and, in the tail end of this coon, we find the last name—whig party—tory at heart, and whig in the tail!

I have examined the brain of this animal with great care, but I can find neither characters nor hieroglyphics, ancient or modern, which can guide me to any conclusion other than that, like most of those who make it an object of adoration, it (the brain) is of small quantity and of poor quality. But, sir, these are not all the advantages and discoveries I have drawn from the anatomical examination I have made; and thus disclosed in this same old coon; I perceive very distinctly, by the disordered state of the various organs which I have examined, that they plainly predict the entire overthrow of the federal party, and with their overthrow the downfall of all their high toned federal measures. Their fate seems to be as distinctly marked in the entrails of this animal of whig adoration, as was the fate of Belshazzar upon the wall of his palace chamber; and all the terror that seized him, now shakes them.

I think, sir, I can perceive, with the same distinctness which guided the ancient oracles, in the bowels of this emblem of whig principles, the very States which will cast their votes for the democratic nominee of the convention to be held in Baltimore. I predict from these signs, with oracular certainty, that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Connecticut, will triumph in the election of their respective number of democratic electors, which will be one of the most triumphant and glorious victories which the democracy of this country or any other ever gained.

This is my prediction; and let no whig pagan so profane himself and his coon religion as to repudiate it; for it is drawn from irresistible signs, displayed in the vitals of the animal of his most sacred and political devotion and reverence. Then I would say, in the spirit of all candor, Go ahead, democrats—the signs are in your favor. Unfurl your banner to the breeze. Triumph will be yours. Victory will once more perch upon the democratic standard. Once more you will teach the revilers of republican government, and the enemies of free institutions, that the people are capable of self-government.

Mr. Speaker, patriotism is the spirit by which our political fabric is held together. The elective franchise is the soul of our republic, and the free-man's ballot. Let it be supported, and it will support all the rest; all will be safe. The solemnity of the legal and judicial oath is the sheet-anchor of all our moral, religious, and political institutions. Let corruption pollute the ballot-box, and perjury corrupt the sacred sanctuary of truth, and all is lost. Our institutions, political, moral, and religious, will all sink together, and the offspring will be as it was in the French Revolution. Your legislative halls will present but scenes of butchery. Plunder, murder, and arson, will be but legalized crimes.—And too, as in the French revolution, your Sabbath will be changed to a decade, and the house of God to a stable. The word of God and your religious religion will be paraded through your streets on an ass, in contemptuous ridicule, and consumed on bonfires. Your Redeemer will be postponed to a murderer, and your Maker to a prostitute, styled the goddess of Reason. Your judiciary will be converted into a guillotine, and your seats of justice into a guillotine, and your fields will be drenched in blood. These, sir, will fill the measures of such iniquity, such frauds, such perjury, and such treason, as were practised in 1840, if persisted in, unchecked and unrestrained.

The passage of this bill will destroy the temptation and the means to perpetrate such violence.—Let the whirlwinds and tempests of party spirit and party passion run mountain high; the safety of the republic, the purity of the ballot box, and the security of our free institutions, will not be drawn into the vortex and wreck of ruin. Can we not lay aside all party feelings for this time, and on this occasion, and come up as one man in support of this measure? Now is the time—now is the day. We are on the eve of another presidential election, which will elicit every feeling and every corrupt passion which party strife can engender; and it is there not danger that the same scenes of 1840 will be acted over? Is there not danger that our moral, our political, our free, and our religious institutions may receive another shock, which may paley them beyond recovery?

Sir, my heart is fixed and set on the passage of this bill; and I feel as though I have a right to appeal to the patriotism of this House for its support; and if I had the voice of thunder, I would extend that appeal to the remotest parts of this Union. I would awaken the attention of every patriot, of every lover of human liberty, and of our free institutions and their duration, to the support of this measure. I would invoke him, in the name of human liberty, and on behalf of his free institutions, by which he expects to perpetuate that liberty; in the name of that majesty which is his, by the rights of a freeman, to send forth his voice to this hall, and demand, and command his representative to support this bill—to make this bill a law of this land.

I would extend that appeal, too, to every race, the potent engine of human liberty, and the terror of crowned heads. I would ask them to raise the strong arm and the loud voice in favor of this bill. I would say to them, now is the time, and this is the occasion, which demand that influence which is theirs. I would ask that same influence in behalf and in support of this measure, which has demolished thrones, torn crowns from the heads of despots, broken croiers, and redeemed nations.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

As the whigs crow so loudly about the popularity of their candidate, Henry Clay, and say so much about the democratic nominee "standing no chance," we give place to the following article, which we hope they will pursue with care. It is taken from the Pittsburgh Post, and shows to a demonstration that the whig vote of 1843 and '44 (in the New England States) does not compare with the vote of '40 by a long shot. Here are the "facts and figures":

MAINE.	
1840, whig majority,	411
1843, dem. do	15,000
Whig loss and dem. gain	15,411
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1840, dem. majority,	6,603
1844, do do	20,000
Democratic gain,	13,397
VERMONT.	
1840, whig majority,	14,422
1843, do do	none
Whig loss,	14,422
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1840, whig majority,	20,930
1843 do do	none
Whig loss,	20,930
RHODE ISLAND.	
1840, whig majority,	1,977
1843, do do	1,743
Whig loss	234
CONNECTICUT.	
1840, whig majority,	6,305
1843, do do	none
Whig loss,	6,305
Total whig loss and democratic gain in six New England States,	70,696.

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT."—Webster. A democratic meeting was held at West Liberty, Richland county, the residence of the coon candidate for Governor, on the 11th instant; and attached to the proceedings, we find the following, which we offer as a sermon on the text of Mr. Webster, above given: "After the adjournment of said meeting, the following article of renunciation was signed by Thomas B. Gill, A. Peck, James McDaid, Andrew N. Miller and Edward Peck: "Resolved, That we, the undersigned, citizens of Vernon township, having supported Harrison's election in 1840, and having become convinced that the whig principles are anti-republican, we therefore pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention. Signed with our hands and sealed with our seals, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1844.

THOMAS B. GILL, [L. S.]
ADAMSON PECK, [L. S.]
JAMES MCDALD, [L. S.]
AND N. MILLER, [L. S.]
EDWARD PECK, [L. S.]
J. C. WOOD, Sec'y.

[A western writer thus gives vent to his indignation in Shakespearean style: "He who steals my purse steals trash; But he who borrows my umbrella, and don't return it—curses him!"

"What do you ask for this article?" said Obediah to a young Miss. "Fifteen shillings." "Ain't you a little dear?" "Why," she replied, "all the young men tell me so."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have not as yet received the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, other than as reported for the various daily journals. They are as we find them, too long to publish in our paper. We give, however, the principal doings of the convention. It will be seen that JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, is the nominee for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

FIRST DAY.

BALTIMORE, MD. 27TH MAY, 1844. Upon the assembling of the convention, at 12 o'clock to-day, Mr. Saunders of North Carolina nominated Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, as chairman *pro tem*, which nomination was agreed to by the convention unanimously.

Mr. Saunders nominated Mr. William F. Ritchie as secretary *pro tem*, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State report the names of the delegates from the several States, and that the delegation of each State appoint such delegate.

Mr. Butler, of New York, hoped the resolution might be read by the secretary, so that all might understand it. The resolution was read and adopted.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky moved that each State be called, and that each State would name the committee; which was done. The following are the names:

Maine.—Amasa Stetson.
New Hampshire.—Henry Hubbard.
Massachusetts.—George Bancroft.
Vermont.—Luther B. Hunt.
Rhode Island.—Olney Ballou.
Connecticut.—Isaac Toucey.
New York.—H. K. Smith.
New Jersey.—P. B. Kennedy.
Pennsylvania.—John Bredin.
Maryland.—B. C. Howard.
Delaware.—James M. Sutton.
Virginia.—W. H. Roane.
North Carolina.—John Hill.
South Carolina.—Don't answer.
Alabama.—Benjamin G. Shields.
Mississippi.—Robert J. Walker.
Louisiana.—Judge Leonard.
Tennessee.—Cave Johnson.
Kentucky.—John W. Tibbatts.
Arkansas.—William S. Fulton.
Ohio.—Thomas W. Bartley.
Indiana.—Jesse D. Bright.
Illinois.—James Dunlop.
Missouri.—Thomas L. Price.
Michigan.—Robert S. Wilson.
Georgia.—F. H. Cone.

EVENING SESSION.

The officers are the officers of the convention as it was. Mr. Hendrick B. Wright is president. B. F. Butler spoke two hours in favor of the majority rule of the majority governing the nomination. He said it was known that there were not two thirds in favor of any one man. If the two thirds principle prevailed the majority would have to yield, or else there would be no nomination.

The president of the democratic convention is HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pa.

Ralph J. Ingersoll, Conn.; Samuel Young, N. Y.; Joseph Edsall, N. J.; J. L. Dawson, Pa.; William Frick, Md.; J. M. Sutton, Del.; W. H. Roane, Va.; R. M. Saunders, N. C.; John H. Howard, Ga.; Benjamin G. Shields, Ala.; Powhatan Ellis, Miss.; Thomas M. Williams, La.; Cave Johnson, Tenn.; Lynn Boyd, Ky.; W. S. Fulton, Ark.; Stephen Emory, Me.; Henry Hubbard, N. H.; H. Childs, Mass.; Luther B. Hunt, Vt.; Olney Ballou, R. I.; Nicholas Schoonmaker, Ohio; Ethan A. Brown, Ind.; James C. Sloss, Ill.; J. Coffman, Mo.; Robert S. Wilson, Mich.—vice presidents. William F. Ritchie, Va.; Thomas B. Mitchell, N. Y.; George A. Vroom, N. J.; Charles A. Bradford, Miss.; Henry H. Carroll, N. H.; William D. Morgan, Ohio—secretaries.

SECOND DAY.

The rule requiring two thirds to nominate for President and Vice President, was adopted this morning, by 82 majority, as will appear by the following vote. The nine votes to which South Carolina is, or was, entitled, were not cast; and the votes of Pennsylvania and North Carolina are each one short in this ballot; but are full on the subsequent ballots for a candidate for President.

VOTE UPON THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

For the rule.		Against it.	
Maine,	0	9	
Massachusetts,	5	7	
New Hampshire,	0	6	
Vermont,	3	3	
Connecticut,	3	3	
Rhode Island,	2	2	
New York,	0	36	
New Jersey,	7	0	
Pennsylvania,	12	13	
Delaware,	3	0	
Maryland,	6	2	
Virginia,	17	0	
North Carolina,	5	5	
Georgia,	10	0	
Alabama,	9	0	
Mississippi,	6	0	
Louisiana,	6	0	
Tennessee,	13	0	
Kentucky,	12	0	
Ohio,	0	23	
Michigan,	5	0	
Indiana,	12	0	
Illinois,	9	0	
Missouri,	0	7	
Arkansas,	3	0	
Majority,	82		

The convention then, at half past 1 o'clock, adjourned until half past 3, when it was resolved to proceed with balloting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at half past 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, when it was called to order by the President, and the balloting proceeded at once, as follows, the States voting as they were respectively called from the chair.

Ballotings.		1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.						
Van Buren,	161	127	121	111	103	101	99	
Cass,	84	94	92	105	107	116	123	
Johnson,	24	0	38	33	29	23	21	
Calhoun,	6	0	2	1	1	1	1	
Buchanan,	4	0	11	17	26	25	22	
Woodbury,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stewart,	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	

The convention, after the 7th ballot for Presi-

dent, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

The first ballot this morning was as follows:—Cass 114, Van Buren 104, Polk 44, Calhoun 2, and Buchanan 2.

The Convention proceeded to the ninth ballot, which resulted in the unanimous choice of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for President of the United States.

The President then announced the whole number of votes given to be 286; 177 necessary to a choice, consequently Col. Polk having received the entire vote of the Convention, was declared unanimously nominated as the Candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency.

On this announcement being made, the whole assembly rose as one man and gave three deafening and enthusiastic cheers, and nine cheers more for Col. Polk, amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

On motion of Mr. McCAMEN of Phila. county; "three cheers were also given for Texas."

And afterwards three cheers were also given for Mr. Van Buren.

Three cheers were likewise given for Colonel R. M. Johnson; three for every gentleman that had been spoken of as a candidate for President of the United States.

The State of Virginia having been called to give her vote—

Mr. ROANE stepped forward and related the circumstances which induced the delegates to withdraw the vote of Virginia from Genl. Cass, and cast them for Colonel Polk. After he had concluded—

Mr. BUTLER, of New York made some excellent and warm hearted remarks, highly commendatory of Col. Polk, and laudatory of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. B. in concluding his observations read an extract from the last letter which he had received from the Hero of the Hermitage, which evinced the great interest Gen. Jackson feels in the issue of the proceedings of the National Convention, then about to assemble.

The reading of it created much excitement and enthusiasm.

Messrs. General DICKENSON, WALKER, and others, severally made short addresses in explanation of the change made in the respective votes of their delegations, which were received with the warmest tokens of approbation and the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. KETTLEWELL, of Baltimore, here asked if there was no one present to represent the Palmetto State. There was a full attendance from all the States, except the noble State of South Carolina, and he regretted that that should be unrepresented. [Here a voice observed that it was represented.] Mr. K. expressed his gratification, for it would give him peculiar pleasure could a full and unanimous vote be recorded on the nomination, that we might go into the contest with our full strength and firmly united. He was glad to see the enthusiastic spirit manifested, and the general good feeling which prevailed, for it augured well for the success of the Democratic cause. There had been some excitement and heat in the commencement of the proceedings, but it seemed to have been necessary to purification, that a perfect union might be effected, and like the gold in the crucible, coming forth purer, brighter and stronger. [Tremendous applause, members rising and giving three cheers.]

A member here announced that Messrs. Pickens and Ellmore, of South Carolina, were in attendance by instruction of their State to ratify the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Pickens upon being introduced upon the stand, made an able address in which he stated that although he was not authorized technically to appear in the convention, or an authenticated and legally appointed delegate from South Carolina to cast her vote on this important occasion, yet as a democrat, as a republican—knowing the man this convention had nominated—standing by him as he had in many a hard fought battle, he would say, individually that he was ready to respond with his whole heart and soul to the glorious nomination. [Enthusiastic applause.] Mr. P. adverted to the powerful and wily enemy the democratic party had to encounter in Mr. Clay—extolled the character, talents and opinions of Col. Polk, and said South Carolina would give her most cordial and hearty support to him.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock. In the afternoon session, SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, was unanimously chosen the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Butler of New York, chairman of the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; and, on motion leave was granted to the committee to prepare the address at their leisure:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust not in factitious symbols, nor in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pay the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage:—

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States,

contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution: that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as like inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the reoccupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this convention hereby presents to the people of the United States, James K. Polk of Tennessee, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this convention hold in the highest estimation and regard, their illustrious fellow citizen, Martin Van Buren, of New York; that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability integrity, and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the constitution, and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration; that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and we revere him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply seated confidence, affection and respect of the American democracy.

Resolved, That an address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party, and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this convention, be prepared by the committee on resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers, and published in the democratic republican newspapers of the United States.

Mr. Butler then offered a resolution, recommending the appointment of a committee of publication, to consist of Messrs. J. L. Sullivan and H. G. Langley, of New York, J. C. Neal, of Philadelphia, Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond, Va., Samuel Medary, of Columbus, Ohio, and Alexander Kayser, of St. Louis, Mo., to procure and supervise the preparation of a series of political tracts on the leading features of the approaching contest, and earnestly recommending such publications to the democracy of the country; which was adopted.

Mr. Butler read a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright, dated Washington, May 29, thanking the convention most heartily for the honor they had done him, but stating that circumstances precluded the possibility of his accepting the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, the convention immediately proceeded to ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy thus created.

Two ballotings were had, and the following is the result of them:

	1st.	2d.
Dallas,	43	250
Fairfield,	105	30
Woodbury,	44	6
Cass,	39	
Johnson,	26	
Stewart,	23	
Marcy,	5	

After the several States of the Union had cast their votes on the second ballot, the delegations from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, hav-

ing voted against Mr. Dallas, asked and obtained leave to change their votes.

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, was, then, by resolution, declared unanimously nominated.

Mr. Walker moved the appointment of a central committee of sixteen; which was agreed to. The committee will be announced hereafter.

And the labors of the convention having been closed by the adoption of a number of other resolutions,

Mr. Rantoul of Massachusetts moved that the thanks of the convention be unanimously tendered to the president for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clifford, of Maine, moved that the convention do now adjourn, sine die.

Mr. Wright, (president,) before putting the question, addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Our labors are brought to a termination: our work is done. In a few hours we leave this theatre of the last four days' action, and will enter upon the great political vineyard of the nation, where it is hoped each one of us will severally discharge the important duty he owes our common country—by the preservation of those immutable principles contained in the great democratic creed—by perseverance and labor in the republican faith, and by the protection of all those sacred rights transmitted to us and to our country by our illustrious ancestors, and which are above all price.

We shall enter the campaign of 1844 under the most auspicious circumstances of success. To our enemy the democratic legions present an undivided and unbroken front. The perfect unanimity that has characterized our deliberations—the character and qualifications of our candidates, are arguments that carry conviction to the mind. The East and the West, the North and the South, have joined hands in the ties of a holy brotherhood, and have resolved to conquer. The democratic flag that has dragged its broad folds in the dust since the disastrous campaign of 1840, is about to be replaced upon the battle-ments. There may it wave till the enemy is routed, and the country is redeemed.

Who can assail our candidates? Who can charge upon them a want of ability? Who can deny their truth, their intelligence, their virtue? We may hold them up as the Roman mother did her children, and say in her language: "These, these are our jewels!" These are our standard bearers in the noblest contest the democracy of the nation ever encountered; and if, with them, we cannot triumph, democracy is but a by-word, and the name and memory of Jefferson should be stricken from the catalogue of the benefactors of the human race—the founder of the grandest theory of republican government ever presented to the world! Let his memory be obliterated, and his deeds be forgotten, when the principles of the great charter he presented to the nation are trampled upon and disregarded.

Gentlemen, I cannot take leave of you without expressions of intense pain, and the most agreeable emotions of pleasure.

My